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10/648,169	08/26/2003	Kug-Jin Yun	3364P071C	4451
8791 7590 02/25/2009 BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP 1279 OAKMEAD PARKWAY SUNNYVALE, CA 94085-4040			EXAMINER HALLENBECK-HUBER, JEREMIAH CHARLES	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 10/317861, filed on 11/20/2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 22-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oshima et al (6574423) in view of Chai et al (6553147) and Yamanaka (6052343).

In regard to claim 22 Oshima discloses a stereoscopic three-dimensional video processing system based on MPEG including:

a compressor for processing a plurality of video data streams into a plurality of compressed video data streams, and combining the plurality of compressed video data streams into a single integrated elementary stream (Oshima Fig. 1 note MPEG encoders 3a and 3b and interleave circuit 4 and col. 5 lines 8-21);

a multiplexer for multiplexing the elementary stream (Oshima Fig. 1 note recording means 9); and

wherein the multiplexed stream includes viewpoint information including the number of view points that the elementary stream provides (Oshima Fig. 49 note first and second sub-stream numbers indicate up to two viewpoints also note Fig. 35 and col. 19 line 53 to col. 20 line 24) and display discrimination information including the display mode that the packetized elementary stream provides (Oshima Fig. 49 note 223 stereoscopic identifier).

Oshima further discloses storing video data in a packetized format (Oshima Fig. 49 and col. 16 lines 5-11). It is noted that Oshima does not explicitly disclose a packetizer. However, because

Oshima further discloses outputting the multiplexed stream to storage (Oshima col. 5 lines 28-35) and an optical head that interfaces with optical disks (Oshima Fig. 5 note 15 and col. 6 line 67 to col. 7 line 12). It is noted that Oshima does not explicitly disclose that this optical head acts to transmit or write the multiplexed signal. However, at the time of the invention it was common and notoriously well known in the art to use optical heads to transmit, or write, data onto optical media as is disclosed by Yamanaka (Yamanaka col. 1 lines 1-33). It is therefore considered obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized the advantage of including a transmission or writing capability in the optical head of Oshima as suggested by Yamanaka in order to store information on an optical disk as required by Oshima (Oshima col. 5 lines 34-35).

Oshima further discloses details of packetized data (Oshima Fig. 49 and col. 16 lines 5-12). It is noted that Oshima does not disclose details of encoding and packetization according to the MPEG-4 standard. However, Chai discloses a method in

which video and audio data are packetized before transmission. Chai further discloses one or more encoders compatible with MPEG 2&4 standards (Chai fig. 2 #220₁ and #220_n and col. 1 lines 25-40 and col. 4 lines 12-42). It is therefore considered obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize the advantage of including a packetization and encoding according to the MPEG-4 standard as taught by Chai in the video processing system disclosed by Oshima, in order to allow transmission of non-audio/video data and to be compliant with a wider range of standards. One would further expect the invention of Oshima to operate in this manner because Oshima discloses packetized data (Oshima Fig. 49).

In regard to claim 23 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 22 above. Oshima further discloses that the plurality of compressed video data streams are multi-channelled field based streams (Oshima Fig. 35 and col. 20 lines 9-24 note fields recorded in first and second angle sub-channels).

In regard to claim 24 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 23 above. Oshima further discloses that the object encoder outputs elementary streams in the unit of 4-channel fields including odd and even fields for left and right images when the input data are three dimensional stereoscopic data (Oshima fig. 23, output from compressing units 103a&b contains 4 fields denoted by circles, x's squares and triangles).

In regard to claim 25 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claims 22 and 24 above. Particularly, in example of Oshima, N = 2 and four field based elementary streams are outputted.

In regard to claim 26 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 23 above. Oshima further discloses that display discrimination information represents whether a video stream is two or three dimensional (Oshima Fig. 49 note 223 stereoscopic identifier).

In regard to claims 27-30 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claims 22-26 above.

In regard to claim 31 Oshima further discloses a method for decoding a multiplexed video packet stream including:

receiving the multiplexed packet stream which includes viewpoint information and display discrimination information, wherein the viewpoint information represents the number of viewpoints of motion pictures and the display discrimination information represents display mode of motion pictures (Oshima Figs. 49, 52 and col. 16 lines 23-40 note packetized video in Fig. 49 contains viewpoint information 221 and display information 223 also note the video is received from a DVD);

detecting the viewpoint information and the display discrimination information from the multiplexed packet stream (Oshima Figs. 13-14, 23-24 and col. 12 lines 35 to 55 note lines 45-50 stereoscopic/PG identifier is detected and stereoscopic mode may be initiated further col. 16 lines 12-21 note sub-stream number information 221 is included in the provider defined stream); and

confirming and decoding the stream based on the viewpoint and display discrimination information (Oshima Figs. 23-24 and col. 12 lines 35 to 55 for example of

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display discrimination decoding and Figs. 35, 52-53 and col. 16 line 23 to col. 17 line 9 for decoding using viewpoint information).

In regard to claim 32 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 31 above. Oshima further discloses viewpoint and display discrimination information are included in a packet header (Oshima Fig. 49).

In regard to claim 33 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 31 above. Oshima further discloses a field shuttering display mode (Oshima Fig. 24 col. 12 line 56 to col. 13 line 5 note output transforming unit 105 for field shuttering at 120Hz and 60 Hz). Oshima further discloses generating a two channel elementary stream in the order of right odd and left even (Oshima fig. 24 note even and odd fields of left and right images 72-73 at output 106).

It is noted that Oshima in view of Chai does not expressly disclose a stream in the order of left odd fields and right even fields (hereafter Lo-Re).

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to instead use Lo-Re. Applicant has not disclosed that Lo-Re provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Ro-Le because both ordering schemes serve the same purpose of present left and right images in different fields. One would further expect one of ordinary skill in the art to have no difficulty in implementing an Lo-Re order in the invention of Oshima as all even and odd fields of the left and right images are available

at the 120 Hz output 105 (Oshima Fig. 24) and selecting different fields for the 60 Hz output 106 would be trivial. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to modify Oshima in view of Chai and Yamanaka with Lo-Re ordering to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

In regard to claim 34 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 31 above. Oshima further discloses a frame shuttering display mode (Oshima Fig. 25 and col. 13 lines 6-20 for frame based shuttering). Oshima further discloses ordering groups of fields from right and left video streams in the order of right odd, right even, left odd, left even (Oshima Fig. 25 and col. 13 lines 7-20 note Groups A-B for right odd and even and groups C-D for left odd and even hereafter Roe- Loe).

It is noted that Oshima in view of Chai does not disclose expressly ordering left fields before right fields (hereafter Loe-Roe).

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Loe-Roe ordering. Applicant has not disclosed that Loe-Roe provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Roe-Loe because both ordering schemes serve the same purpose of transmitting left and right frames to a receiver or storage unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to modify Oshima in view of Chai and Yamanaka with Loe-Roe ordering to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

In regard to claim 35 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claim 31 above. Oshima further discloses a two dimensional mode (Oshima col. 7 lines 35-46 note 2d mode) Oshima further discloses that fields output from the right channel are used when operating in the two dimensional mode. (Oshima Fig. 5 and col. 7 lines 1-13 note switch 27 in 2D mode will only output the R/A signal on outputs 29 and 30 and will output both R/A and L/B when in the 3D mode)

It is noted that Oshima in view of Chai does not expressly disclose using the left channel in the odd-even order (hereafter Loe).

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use Loe in the two dimensional mode. Applicant has not disclosed that Loe provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well using the right channel because both schemes serve the same purpose of presenting a viewable two dimensional image of, substantially, the same scene. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to modify Oshima in view of Chai and Yamanaka to use Loe in order to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

In regard to claim 36 refer to the statements made in claims 31 and 34 above. In Oshima N is equal to two.

In regard to claims 37-40 refer to the statements made in the rejection of claims 31-36 above. Oshima further discloses demultiplexing (E.g. Oshima Fig. 24 note separator 68).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 22-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEREMIAH C. HUBER whose telephone number is (571)272-5248. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571)272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jeremiah C Huber
Examiner
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